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SPEECH OF SENATOR S. A. DOUGLAS, ON THE INVASION OF STATES; AND HIS REPLY TO MR. FESSENDEN.

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 23, 1860.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the special order, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted by MR. DOUGLAS on the 16th inst:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory; and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory with intent to molest the government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory in the Union.

MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on the 25th of November last, the Governor of Virginia addressed an official communication to the President of the United States, in which he said:

"I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy of formidable extent, in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia. The information is specific enough to be reliable. * * * * * * *

"Places in Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have been occupied as depots and rendezvous by these desperadoes, and unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrage from fire and rapine. I apprise you of these facts in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States."

To this communication, the President of the United States, on the 28th of November, returned a reply, from which I read the following sentence:

"I am at a loss to discover any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States, which would authorize me to 'take steps' for this purpose." [That is, to preserve the peace between the States.]

This announcement produced a profound impression upon the public mind, and especially in the slaveholding States. It was generally received and regarded as an authoritative announcement that the Constitution of the United States confers no power upon the Federal Government to protect each of the States of this Union against invasion from the other States. I shall not stop to inquire whether the President meant to declare that the existing laws confer no authority upon him, or that the Constitution empowers Congress to enact no laws which would authorize the Federal interposition to protect the States from invasion; my object is to raise the inquiry, and to ask the judgment of the Senate and of the House of Representatives on the question, whether it is not within the power of Congress, and the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to enact all laws which may be necessary and proper for the protection of each and every State against invasion, either from Foreign Powers or from any portion of the United States.

The denial of the existence of such a power in the Federal Government has induced an inquiry among conservative men—men loyal to the Constitution and devoted to the Union—as to what means they have of protection, if the Federal Government is not authorized to protect them against external violence. It must be conceded that no community is safe, no State can enjoy peace or prosperity, or domestic tranquility, without security against external violence. Every State and nation of the world, outside this Republic, is supposed to maintain armies and navies for this precise purpose. It is the only legitimate purpose for which armies and navies are maintained in time of peace. They may be kept up for ambitious purposes of aggression and foreign war; but the legitimate purpose of a military force in time of peace is to insure domestic tranquility against violence or aggression from without. The States of this Union would possess that power, were it not for the restraints imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution.—When that Constitution was made, the States surrendered to the Federal Government the power to raise and support armies, and the power to provide and maintain navies, and not only thus surrendered the means of protection from invasion, but consented to a prohibition upon themselves which declares that no State shall keep troops or vessels of war in time of peace.

The question now recurs whether the States of this Union are in that helpless condition, with their hands tied by the constitution, stripped of all means of repelling assaults and maintaining their existence, without a guarantee from the Federal Government, to protect them against violence. If the people of this country shall settle down into the conviction that there is no power in the Federal Government under the Constitution to protect each and every State from violence, from aggression, from invasion, they will demand that the cord be severed, and that the weapons be restored to their hands with which they may defend themselves. This inquiry involves the question of the perpetuity of the Union. The means of defence, the means of repelling assaults, the means of providing against invasion, must exist as a condition of the safety of the States and the existence of the Union.

Now, sir, I hope to be able to demonstrate that there is no wrong in this Union for which the Constitution of the United States has not provided a remedy. I believe, and I hope I shall be able to maintain, that a remedy is furnished for every wrong which can be perpetrated within the Union, if the Federal Government performs its whole duty. I think it is clear, on a careful examination of the Constitution, that power is conferred upon Congress, first, to provide for repelling invasion from foreign countries; and, secondly, to protect each State of this Union against invasion from any other State Territory, or place, within the jurisdiction of the United States. I will first turn your attention, sir, to the power conferred upon Congress to protect the United States—including States, Territories, and the District of Columbia; including every inch of ground within our limits and jurisdiction—against foreign invasion. In the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, you find that Congress has power—

"To raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces, to provide for calling forth the militia to excute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

These various clauses confer upon Congress power to use the whole military force of the country for the purpose specified in the Constitution. They shall provide for the execution of the laws of the Union, and, secondly, suppress insurrections. The insurrections there referred to, are insurrections against the authority of the United States—insurrections against a State authority being provided for in a subsequent section, in which the United States cannot interfere, except upon the application of the State authorities. The invasion which is to be repelled by this clause of the Constitution is an invasion of the United States. The language is, Congress shall have power to "repel invasions." That gives the authority to repel the invasion, no matter whether the enemy shall land within the limits of Virginia, within the District of Columbia, within the Territory of New Mexico, or anywhere else within the jurisdiction of the United States. The power to protect every portion of the country against invasion from foreign nations having thus been specifically conferred, the framers of the Constitution then proceeded to make guarantees for the protection of *each of the States* by Federal authority. I will read the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution:

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

This clause contains three distinct guarantees: first, the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government; second, the United States shall protect them against invasion; third, the United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, protect them against domestic violence. Now, sir, I submit to you whether it is not clear from the very language of the Constitution, that this clause was inserted for the purpose of making it the duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States against invasion from any other State, Territory, or place within the jurisdiction of the United States? For what other purpose was the clause inserted? The power and duty of protection as against foreign nations has already been provided for. This clause occurs among the guarantees from the United States to each State, for the benefit of each State, for the protection of each State, and necessarily from the other States, inasmuch as the guarantee had been given previously as against foreign nations.

Then, sir, if it be made the imperative duty of the Federal Government, by the express provision of the Constitution, to protect each of the States against invasion or violence from the other States, or from combinations of desperadoes within their limits, it necessarily follows that it is the duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary and proper to render that guarantee effectual. While Congress, in the early history of the Government, did provide legislation, which is supposed to be ample to protect the United States against invasion from foreign countries and the Indian tribes, they have failed, up to this time, to make any law for the protection of each of the States against invasion from within the limits of the Union. I am unable to account for this omission; but I presume the reason is to be found in the fact that no Congress ever dreamed that such legislation would ever become necessary for the protection of one State of this Union against invasion and violence from her sister States. Who, until the Harper's Ferry outrage, ever conceived that American citizens could be so forgetful of their duties to themselves, to their country, to the Constitution, as to plan an invasion of another State, with the view of inciting servile insurrection, murder, treason, and every other crime that disgraces humanity? While, therefore, no blame can justly be attached to our predecessors in failing to provide the legislation necessary to render this guarantee of the Constitution effectual; still, since the experience of last year, we cannot stand justified in omitting longer to perform this imperative duty.

I think it is within our competency, and consequently our duty, to pass a law making every conspiracy or combination in any State or Territory of this Union to invade another with intent to steal or run away property of any kind, whether it be negroes, or horses, or property of any other description, into another State, a crime, and punish the conspirators by indictment in the United States courts and confinement in the prisons or penitentiaries of the State or Territory where the conspiracy may be formed and quelled. Sir, I would carry these provisions of law as far as our constitutional power will reach. I would make it a crime to form conspiracies with a view of invading States or Territories, to control elections, whether they be under the garb of Emigrant Aid Societies of New England, or Blue Lodges of Missouri. (Applause in the galleries.) In other words, this provision of the Constitution means more than the mere repelling of an invasion when the invading army shall reach the border of a State. The language is, it shall protect the State against invasion; the meaning of which is, to use the language of the preamble to the Constitution, to insure to each State domestic tranquility against external violence. There can be no peace, there can be no prosperity, there can be no safety in any community, unless it is secured against violence from abroad.—Why, sir, it has been a question seriously mooted in Europe, whether it was not the duty of England, a Power foreign to France, to pass laws to punish conspiracies in England against the lives of the Princes of France. I shall not argue the question of comity between foreign States. I predicate my argument upon the Constitution by which we are governed, and which we have sworn to obey, and demand that the Constitution be executed in good faith so as to punish and suppress every combination, every conspiracy, either to invade a State or to molest its inhabitants, or to disturb its property, or to subvert its institutions and its government. I believe this can be effectually done by authorizing the United States courts in the several States to take jurisdiction of the offence, and punish the violation of the law with appropriate punishments.

It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It cannot be said with truth that the Harper's Ferry case will not be repeated, or is not in danger of repetition. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in active operation, and then you can determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that that invasion will be repeated. Sir, what were the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage? Without stopping to adduce evidence in detail, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm and deliberate conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party, as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan presses, their pamphlets and books, and especially in the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress. (Applause in the galleries.)

[The speaker was here interrupted by an effort of the Senators to quiet the galleries.]

MR. DOUGLAS. I was remarking that I considered this outrage at Harper's Ferry as the logical, natural consequence of the teachings and doctrines of the Republican party. I am not making this statement for the purpose of crimination or partisan effect. I desire to call the attention of members of that party to a consideration of the doctrines that they are teaching, with a view to a full judgment whether they do not lead directly to those consequences, on the part of those deluded persons who think that all they say is meant, in real earnest, and ought to be carried out. The great principle that underlies the Republican party is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American slavery, with the view of its ultimate extinction throughout the land; sectional war is to be waged until the cotton fields of the South shall be cultivated by free labor, or the rye fields of New York and Massachusetts shall be cultivated by slave labor. In furtherance of this article of their creed, you find their political organization not only sectional in its location, but one whose vitality consists in appeals to northern passion, northern prejudice, northern ambition against southern States, southern institutions, and southern people. I have had some experience in fighting this element within the last few years, and I find that the source of their power consists in exciting the prejudices and the passions of the northern section against those of the southern section. They not only attempt to excite the North against the South, but they invite the South to assail and abuse and traduce the North. Southern abuse, by violent men, of northern statesmen and northern people, is essential to the triumph of the Republican cause. Hence the course of argument which we have to meet is not only repelling the appeals to northern passion and prejudice, but we have to encounter their appeals to southern men to assail us, in order that they may justify their assaults upon the plea of self-defence.

Sir, when I returned home in 1858, for the purpose of canvassing Illinois, with a view to a re-election, I had to meet this issue of the "irrepressible conflict." It is true that the Senator from New York had not then made his Rochester speech, and did not for four months afterwards. It is true that he had not given the doctrine that precise name and form; but the principle was in existence, and had been proclaimed by the ablest and the most clear-headed men of the party. I will call your attention, sir, to a single passage from a speech, to show the language in which this doctrine was stated in Illinois before it received the name of the "irrepressible conflict." The Republican party assembled in State convention in June, 1858, in Illinois, and unanimously adopted Abraham Lincoln as their candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Lincoln appeared before the convention, accepted the nomination, and made a speech—which had been previously written and agreed to in caucus by most of the leaders of the party. I will read a single extract from that speech:

"In my opinion, it [the slavery agitation] will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

Sir, the moment I landed upon the soil of Illinois, at a vast gathering of many thousands of my constituents to welcome me home, I read that passage, and took direct issue with the doctrine contained in it as being revolutionary and treasonable, and inconsistent with the perpetuity of this Republic. That is not merely the individual opinion of Mr. Lincoln; nor is it the individual opinion merely of the Senator from New York, who four months afterwards asserted the same doctrine in different language; but, so far as I know, it is the general opinion of the members of the Abolition or Republican party. They tell the people of the North that unless they rally as one man, under a sectional banner, and make war upon the South with a view to the ultimate extinction of slavery, slavery will overrun the whole North and fasten itself upon all the free States. They then tell the South, unless you rally as one man, binding the whole southern people into a sectional party, and establish slavery all over the free States, the inevitable consequence will be that we shall abolish it in the slaveholding States. The same doctrine is held by the Senator from New York in his Rochester speech. He tells us that the States must all become free, or all become slave; that the South, in other words, must conquer and subdue the North, or the North must triumph over the South, and drive slavery from within its limits.

Mr. President, in order to show that I have not misinterpreted the position of the Senator from New York, in notifying the South that, if they wish to maintain slavery in their limits, they must also fasten it upon the Northern States, I will read an extract from his Rochester speech:

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and daring forces; and means that the United States must and will, soon or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture, to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

Thus, sir, you perceive that the theory of the Republican party is, that there is a conflict between two different systems of institutions in the respective classes of states—not a conflict in the same States, but an irrepressible conflict between the free States and the slave States; and they argue that these two systems of State cannot permanently exist in the same Union; that the sectional welfare must continue to rage and increase with increasing fury until the free States shall surrender, or the slave States shall be subdued. Hence, while they appeal to the passions of our own section, their object is to alarm the people of the other section, and drive them to madness, with the hope that they will invade our rights as an excuse for some of our people to carry on aggressions upon their rights. I appeal to the candor of Senators, whether this is not a fair exposition of the tendency of the doctrines proclaimed by the Republican party. The creed of that party is founded upon the theory that, because slavery is not desirable in our States, it is not desirable anywhere; because free labor is a good thing with us, it must be the best thing everywhere. In other words, the creed of their party rests upon the theory that there must be *uniformity* in the domestic institutions and internal polity of the several States of this Union. There, in my opinion, is the fundamental error upon which their whole system rests. In the Illinois canvass, I asserted, and now repeat, that uniformity in the domestic institutions of the different States is neither possible nor desirable. That is the very issue upon which I conducted the canvass at home, and it is the question which I desire to present to the Senate.

Was such the doctrine of the framers of the Constitution? I wish the country to bear in mind that when the Constitution was adopted the Union consisted of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding States, and one a free State. Suppose this doctrine of uniformity on the slavery question had prevailed in the Federal convention, do the gentlemen on that side of the House think that freedom would have triumphed over slavery? Do they imagine that the one free State would have outvoted the twelve slaveholding States, and thus have abolished slavery throughout the land by constitutional provision? On the contrary, if the test had then been made, if this doctrine of uniformity on the slavery question had been proclaimed and believed in, with the twelve slaveholding States against one free State, would it not have resulted in a constitutional provision fastening slavery irrevocably upon every inch of American soil, North as well as South? Was it quite fair in those days for the friends of free institutions to claim that the Federal Government must not touch the question, but must leave the people of each State to do as they pleased, until under the operation of that principle they secured the majority, and then wield that majority to abolish slavery in the other States of the Union?

Sir, if uniformity in respect to domestic institutions had been deemed desirable when the Constitution was adopted, there was another mode by which it could have been obtained.—The natural mode of obtaining uniformity was to have blotted out the State governments, to have conferred upon Congress legislative power over the municipal and domestic concerns of the people of all States, as well as upon Federal questions affecting the whole Union; and if this doctrine of uniformity had been entertained and favored by the framers of the Constitution, such would have been the result. But, sir, the framers of that instrument knew at that day, as well as we now know, that in a country as broad as this, with so great a variety of climate, of soil, and of production, there must necessarily be a corresponding diversity of institutions and domestic regulations, adapted to the wants and necessities of each locality.—The framers of the Constitution knew that the laws and institutions which were well adapted to the mountains and valleys of New England were ill-suited to the rice plantations and the cotton-fields of the Carolinas. They knew that our liberties depended upon reserving the right to the people of each State to make their own laws and establish their own institutions, and control them at pleasure, without interference from the Federal Government, or from any other State or Territory, or any foreign country. The Constitution, therefore, was based, and the Union was founded, on the principle of dissimilarity in the domestic institutions and internal polity of the several States. The Union was founded on the theory that each State had peculiar interests, requiring peculiar legislation, and peculiar institutions, different and distinct from every other State. The Union rests on the theory that no two States would be precisely alike in their domestic policy and institutions.

Hence, I assert that this doctrine of uniformity in the domestic institutions of the different States is repugnant to the Constitution, subversive of the principles upon which the Union was based, revolutionary in its character, and leading directly to despotism if it is ever established. Uniformity in local and domestic affairs in a country of great extent is despotism always. Show me centralism prescribing uniformity from the capital to all of its provinces in their local and domestic concerns, and I will show you a despotism as odious and as intolerable as that of Austria or Naples. Dissimilarity is the principle upon which the Union rests. It is founded upon the idea that each State must necessarily require different regulations; that no two States have precisely the same interests, and hence do not need precisely the same laws; and you cannot account for this confederation of States upon any other principle.

Then, sir, what becomes of this doctrine that slavery must be established in all the States or prohibited in all the States? If we only conform to the principles upon which the Federal Union was formed, there can be no conflict. It is only necessary to recognize the right of the people of every State to have just such institutions as they please, without consulting your wishes, your views, or your prejudices, and there can be no conflict.

And, sir, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power coupled with the duty of protecting each State against external aggression, and inasmuch as that includes the power of suppressing and punishing conspiracies in one State against the institutions, property, people, or government of every other State, I desire to carry out that power vigorously. Sir, give us such a law as the Constitution contemplates and authorizes, and I will show the Senator from New York that there is a constitutional mode of repressing the "irrepressible conflict." I will open the prison door to allow conspirators against the peace of the Republic and the domestic tranquility of our States to select their cells wherein to drag out a miserable *life*, as a punishment for their crimes against the peace of society.

Can any man say to us that although this outrage has been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, there is no danger of its recurrence? Sir, is not the Republican party still embodied, organized, confident of success, and defiant in its pretensions? Does it not now hold and proclaim the same creed that it did before this invasion? It is true that most of its representatives here disavow the *acts* of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. I am glad that they do so; I am rejoiced that they have gone thus far; but I must be permitted to say to them that it is not sufficient that they disavow the act, unless they also repudiate and denounce the doctrines and teachings which produced the act. Those doctrines remain the same; those teachings are being poured into the minds of men throughout the country by means of speeches and pamphlets and books and through partisan presses. The causes that produced the Harper's Ferry invasion are now in active operation. Is it true that the people of all the border States are required by the Constitution to have their hands tied, without the power of self-defence, and remain patient under a threatened invasion in the day or in the night? Can you expect people to be patient, when they dare not lie down to sleep at night without first stationing sentinels around their houses to see if a band of marauders and murderers are not approaching with torch and pistol? Sir, it requires more patience than freemen ever should cultivate, to submit to constant annoyance, irritation and apprehension. If we expect to preserve this Union, we must remedy, within the Union and in obedience to the Constitution, every evil for which disunion would furnish a remedy. If the Federal Government fails to act, either from choice or from an apprehension of the want of power, it cannot be expected that the States will be content to remain unprotected.

Then, sir, I see no hope of peace, of fraternity, of good feeling between the different portions of the United States, except by bringing to bear the power of the Federal Government to the extent authorized by the Constitution—to protect the people of all the States against any external violence or aggression. I repeat, that if the theory of the Constitution shall be carried out by conceding the right of the people of every State to have just such institutions as they choose, there cannot be a conflict, much less an "irrepressible conflict," between the free and the slaveholding States.

Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, by indictments and convictions in the Federal courts of our several States, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror into the hearts of the others, and there will be an end of this crusade. Sir, you must check it by crushing out the conspiracy, the combination, and then there can be safety. Then we shall be able to restore that spirit of fraternity which inspired our revolutionary fathers upon every battle-field; which presided over the deliberations of the convention that framed the Constitution, and filled the hearts of the people who ratified it. Then we shall be able to demonstrate to you that there is no evil unredressed in the Union for which disunion would furnish a remedy. Then, sir, let us execute the Constitution in the spirit in which it was made. Let Congress pass all the laws necessary and proper to give full and complete effect to every guarantee of the Constitution. Let them authorize the punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory against the property, institutions, people or government of any other State or Territory, and there will be no excuse, no desire, for disunion. Then, sir, let us leave the people of every State perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Let each of them retain slavery just as long as it pleases, and abolish it when it chooses. Let us act upon that good old golden principle which teaches all men to mind their own business and let their neighbors alone. Let this be done and this Union can endure forever as our fathers made it, composed of free and slave States, just as the people of each State may determine for themselves.

MR. FESSENDEN having replied at some length to MR. DOUGLAS, he made the following rejoinder:

MR. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I shall not follow the Senator from Maine through his entire speech, but simply notice such points as demand of me some reply. He does not know why I introduce my resolution; he cannot conceive any good motive for it; he thinks there must be some other motive besides the one that has been avowed. There are some men, I know, who cannot conceive that a man can be governed by a patriotic or proper motive; but it is not among that class of men that I look for those who are governed by motives of propriety. I have no impeachment to make of his motives. I brought in this resolution because I thought the time had arrived when we should have a measure of practical legislation. I had seen expressions of opinion against the power from authorities so high that I felt it my duty to bring it to the attention of the Senate. I had heard that the Senator from Virginia had intimated some doubt on the question of power, as well as of policy. Other Senators discussed the question here for weeks when I was confined to my sick bed. Was there anything unreasonable in my coming before the Senate at this time, expressing my own opinion and confining myself to the practical legislation indicated in the resolution? Nor, sir, I have in my remarks gone outside of the legitimate argument pertaining to the necessity for this legislation. I first showed that there had been a great outrage; I showed what I believed to be the causes that had produced the outrage, and that the causes which produced it were still in operation; and argued that, so long as the party to which the gentlemen belong remains embodied in full force, those causes will still threaten the country. That was all.

The Senator from Maine thinks he will vote for the bill that will be proposed to carry out the objects referred to in my resolution. Sir, whenever that Senator and his associates on the other side of the chamber will record their votes for a bill of the character described in my resolution and speech, I shall congratulate the country upon the progress they are making towards sound principles. Whenever he and his associates will make it a felony for two or more men to conspire to run off fugitive slaves, and punish the conspirators by confinement in the penitentiary, I shall consider that wonderful changes have taken place in this country. I tell the Senator that it is the general tone of sentiment in all those sections of the country where the Republican party predominate, so far as I know, not only not to deem it a crime to rescue a fugitive slave, but to raise mobs to aid in the rescue. He talks about slandering the Republican party, when we intimate that they are making a warfare upon the rights guarantied by the Constitution. Sir, where, in the towns and cities with Republican majorities, can you execute the fugitive slave law? Is it in the town where the Senator from New York resides? Do you not remember the Jerrey rescuers? Is it at Oberlin, where the mob was raised that made the rescue last year and produced the riot?

MR. FESSENDEN. I stated, and I believe it was all I said on that matter, that I was disposed to agree with the Senator in his views as to the question of power; and that, with my views, I should go very far—far enough to accomplish the purpose—to prevent the forming of conspiracies in one State to attack another. I did not understand the Senator to say anything about conspiracies to run away with slaves; nor did I understand him to say anything about the fugitive slave law. How I should act in reference to that matter I do not know; I will meet it when it comes; but I ask the Senator whether that was a part of his first speech, or whether it is a part of his reply?

MR. DOUGLAS. The Senator will find it several times repeated in my first speech, and the question asked: Why not make it a crime to form conspiracies and combinations to run off fugitive slaves, as well as to run off horses, or any other property? I am talking about conspiracies which are so common in all our northern States, to invade and enter, through their agents, the slave States, and seduce away slaves and run them off by the underground railroad, in order to send them to Canada. It is these conspiracies to perpetrate crime with impunity, that keep up the irritation. John Brown could boast, in a public lecture in Cleveland, that he and his band had been engaged all the winter in stealing horses and running them off

from the slaveholders in Missouri, and that the livery stables were then filled with stolen horses, and yet the conspiracy to do it could not be punished.

Sir, I desire a law that will make it a crime, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, after conviction in the United States court, to make a conspiracy in one State, against the people, property, government, or institutions, of another. Then we shall get at the root of the evil. I have no doubt that gentlemen on the other side will vote for a law which pretends to comply with the guarantees of the Constitution, without carrying any force or efficiency in its provisions. I have heard men abuse the fugitive slave law, and express their willingness to vote for amendments; but when you came to the amendments which they desired to adopt, you found they were such as would never return a fugitive to his master. They would go for any fugitive slave law that had a hole in it big enough to let the negro drop through and escape; but none that would comply with the obligations of the Constitution. So we shall find that side of the Chamber voting for a law that will, in terms, disapprove of unlawful expeditions against neighboring States, without being efficient in affording protection.

But the Senator says it is a part of the policy of the northern Democracy to represent the Republicans as being hostile to southern institutions. Sir, it is a part of the policy of the northern Democracy, as well as their duty, to speak the truth on that subject. I do not suppose that any man would have the audacity to arraign a brother Senator here for representing the Republican party as dealing in denunciation and insult of the institutions of the South. Look to your Philadelphia platform, where you assert the sovereign power of Congress over the Territories for their government, and demand that it shall be exerted against those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Let me suggest to the Senator that he is entirely changing the issue between him and me. I did not desire to say, and did not say, that the Republicans of the North were not unfriendly to the institution of slavery. I admitted myself that I was; I trust they all are. It is not in that respect that I accuse the Democracy of the North of misrepresenting the position of the Republican party. It was in representing that they desired to interfere with the institution in the southern States. That is the ground—that they were opposed to southern rights. That they do not think well of slavery as it exists in this country, I do not undertake to deny. I do not know that southern gentlemen expect us to be friendly to it. I apprehend that they would not think very well of us if we pretended to be friendly to it. If we were friendly to the institution, we should try to adopt, we certainly should not oppose it; but what I charged upon the northern Democracy was, that they misrepresented our position. That we were opposed to the extension of slavery over free territory, that we called it a relic of barbarism, I admit; but I do deny that the Republican party, or the Republicans generally, have ever exhibited a desire or made a movement towards interfering with the right of southern men, the States, or any constitutional rights that they have anywhere. That is the charge I made.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, for what purpose does the Republican party appeal to northern passions and northern prejudices against southern institutions and the southern people, unless it is to operate upon those institutions? They represent southern institutions as no better than polygamy; the slaveholder as no better than the polygamist; and complain that we should intimate that they did not like to associate with the slaveholder any better than with the polygamist. I can see a monstrous lowering of the flag in the Senator's speech and explanation. I would respect the concession, if the fact was acknowledged. This thing of shrinking from a position that every northern man knows to be true, and arraigning men for slander for telling the truth to them—

Mr. FESSENDEN. I know it to not be true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. You may know it down in Maine, but you do not know it in Illinois. I have always noted that those men who were so far off from the slave States that they did not know anything about them, are most anxious for the fate of the poor slave. Those men who are so far off that they do not know what a negro is, are distressed to death about the condition of the poor negro. (Laughter.) But, sir, go into the border States, where we associate across the line, where the civilities of society are constantly interchanged where we trade with each other, and have social and commercial intercourse, and there you will find them standing by each other like a band of brothers. Take southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, and that part of Pennsylvania bordering on Maryland, and there you will find social intercourse; commercial intercourse; good feeling; because those people know the condition of the slave on the opposite side of the line; but just in proportion as you recede from the slave States, just in that proportion party leaders can impose on their sympathies and honest prejudices.

Sir, I know it is the habit of the Republican party, wherever I have met them, to make the warfare in such a way as to try to rally the whole North on sectional grounds against the South. I know that is to be the issue, and it is proven by the speech of the Senator from New York, which I quoted before, and that of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they are authority. I happen to have those speeches before me. The Senator from Maine has said that neither of these speeches justified the conclusion that they asserted, that the free States and the slave States cannot coexist permanently in the same Republic. Let us see whether they do or not: Mr. Lincoln says:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

Then he goes on to say they must all be one thing or all the other, or else the Union cannot endure. What is the meaning of that language, unless it is that the Union cannot permanently exist, half slave and half free—that it must all become one thing or all become the other? That is the declaration. The declaration is that the North must combine as a sectional party, and carry on the agitation so fiercely, up to the very borders of the slaveholding States, that the master dare not sleep at night for fear that the robbers, the John Browns, will come and set his house on fire, and murder the women and children, before morning. It is to surround the slaveholding States by a cordon of free States, to use the language of the Senator; to hem them in, in order that you may smother them out. The Senator avowed, in his speech to-day, their object to be to hem in the slave States, in order that slavery may die out. How die out? Confine it to its present limits; let the ratio of increase go on by the laws of nature; and just in proportion as the lands in the slaveholding States wear out, the negroes increase, and you will soon reach that point where the soil will not produce enough to feed the slaves; then hem in, and let them starve out—let them die out by starvation. That is the policy—hem them in, and starve them out. Do as the French did in Algeria, when the Arabs took to the caverns—smoke them out, by making fires at the mouths of the caverns, and keep them burning until they die. The policy is, to keep up this agitation along the line; make slave property insecure in the border States; keep the master constantly in apprehension of assault, till he will consent to abandon his native country, leaving his slaves behind him, or to remove them further South. If you can force Kentucky thus to abolish slavery, you make Tennessee the border State, and begin the same operation upon her.

But, sir, let us see whether the Senator from New York did not proclaim the doctrine that free States and slave States cannot permanently exist in the same Republic. He said:

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."

The opposing conflict is between the States; the Union cannot remain as it now is, part free and part slave. The conflict between free States and slave States must go on until there is not a slave State left, or until they are all slave States. That is the declaration of the Senator from New York. The Senator from Maine tried to make the Senate believe that I had misrepresented the Senator from New York and Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, in stating that they referred to a conflict between States. He said that all they meant was that it was a conflict between free labor and slave labor in the same State. Now, sir, let me submit to that man's candor whether he will insist on that position. They both say the contest will go on until the States become all free or slave. Then, when is the contest going to end? When they become all slave? Will there not be the same conflict between free labor and slave labor, after every State has become a slave State, that there is now? If that was the meaning, would the conflict between slave labor and free labor cease even when every State had become slaveholding? Have not all the slaveholding States a large number of free laborers within their limits and if there is an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, will you remove that conflict by making the States all slave? Yet, the Senator from New York says they must become all slave or all free before the conflict ceases. Sir, that shows that the Senator from New York meant what I represented him as meaning. It shows that a man who knows the meaning of words, and has the heart to express them as they read, cannot fail to know that that was the meaning of those Senators. The boldness with which a charge of misrepresentation may be made in this body will not give character to it when it is contradicted by the facts. I dislike to have to repel these charges of unfairness and misrepresentation; yet the Senator began with a series of inuendos, with a series of complaints misrepresentation, showing that he was afraid to meet the real issues of his party, and would make up for that by personal assaults and inuendos against the opposite party.

He goes back to a speech of mine in opposition to the Lecompton constitution, in which I said that if you would send that constitution back and let the people of Kansas vote for or against it, if they voted for a free State or a slave State I would go for it without caring whether they voted slavery up or down. He thinks it is a great charge against me that I do not care whether the people vote it up or vote it down.

Mr. FESSENDEN. The Senator is mistaken as to the speech to which I referred. It was one of his speeches made on his southern tour, that I referred to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The idea is taken from a speech in the Senate—the first speech I made against the Lecompton constitution. It was quoted all over Illinois by Mr. Lincoln in the canvass, and I repeated the sentiment each time it was quoted against me, and repeated it in the South as well as the North. I say this: if the people of Kansas want a slave State, it is their business and not mine; if they want a free State, they have a right to have it; and hence, I do not care, so far as regards my action, whether they make it a free State or not; it is none of my business. But the Senator says he does care, he has a preference between freedom and slavery. How long would this preference last if he was a sugar planter in Louisiana, residing on his estate, instead of living in Maine? Sir, I hold the doctrine that a wise statesman will adapt his laws to the wants, conditions, and interests of the people to be governed by them. Slavery may be very essential in one climate and totally useless in another. If I were a citizen of Louisiana I would vote for retaining and maintaining slavery, because I believe the good of that people would require it. As a citizen of Illinois I am utterly opposed to it, because our interests would not be promoted by it. I should like to see the Abolitionist who would go and live in a southern country that would not get over his scruples very soon and have a plantation as quickly as he could get the money to buy it.

I have said and repeat that this question of slavery is one of climate, of political economy, of self-interest, not a question of legislation. Wherever the climate, the soil, the health of the country are such that it cannot be cultivated by white labor, you will have African labor, and compulsory labor at that. Wherever white labor can be employed cheapest and most profitably, there African labor will retire and white labor will take its place.

You cannot force slavery by all the acts of Congress you may take, on one inch of territory against the will of the people, and you cannot by any law you can make, keep it out from one inch of American territory where the people want it. You tried it in Illinois. By the ordinance of 1787, slavery was prohibited, and yet our people, believing that slavery would be profitable to them, established hereditary servitude in the Territory by territorial legislation in defiance of our Federal ordinance. We maintained slavery there just so long as Congress said we should not have it, and we abolished it at just the moment you recognized us a State, with the right to do as we pleased.—When we established it, it was on the supposition that it was our interest to do so. When we abolished it, we did so because experience proved that it was not our interest to have it. I hold that slavery is a question of political economy, to be determined by climate, by soil, by production, by self-interest, and hence the people to be affected by it are the most impartial jury to try the fact whether their interest requires them to have it or not.

But the Senator thinks it is a great crime for me to say that I do not care whether they have it or not. I care just this far: I want every people to have that kind of Government, that system of laws, that class of institutions, which will best promote their welfare, and I want them to decide for themselves; and so that they decide it to suit themselves, I am satisfied, without stopping to inquire or caring which way they decide it. That is what I meant by that declaration, and I am ready to stand by it.

The Senator has made the discovery—I suppose it is very new, for he would not repeat anything that was old, after calling me to account for expressing an idea that had been heard of before—that I re-opened the agitation by bringing in the Nebraska bill in 1854; and he tries to put the responsibility of the crimes perpetrated by his political friends, and in violation of the law, upon the provisions of the law itself. We passed a bill to allow the people of Kansas to form and regulate their own institutions to suit themselves. No sooner had we placed that law on the statute-book than his political friends formed conspiracies and combinations in the different New England States to import a set of desperadoes into Kansas to control the elections and the institutions of that country in fraud of the law of Congress.

Sir, I desire to make the legislation broad enough to reach conspiracies and combinations of that kind; and I would also include combinations and conspiracies on the other side. My object is to establish firmly the doctrine that each State is to do its own voting, establish its own institutions, make its own laws without interference, directly or indirectly, from any outside power. The gentleman says that is squatter sovereignty. Call it squatter sovereignty, call it popular sovereignty, call it what you please, it is the great principle of self-government on which this Union was formed, and by the preservation of which alone it can be maintained. It is the right of the people of every State to govern themselves and make their own laws, and be protected from outside violence or interference, directly or indirectly. Sir, I confess the object of the legislation I contemplate is to put down this outside interference; it is to repress this "irrepressible conflict;" it is to bring the Government back to the true principles of the Constitution, and let each people in this Union rest secure in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility without apprehension from neighboring States. I will not occupy further time.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 13, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

"The principle of the tariff of 1842, as far as related to the manufacture of IRON, of any description, or of every description, was NOT TOO HIGH."— *HENRY D. FOSTER.*

RATIFICATION MEETING!

A grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, and of endorsing and approving the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Reading.—Foster men, to the rescue!

By order of the Dem. Co. Com.
O. E. SHANNON, Chairman.
April 5th, 1860.

Money Wanted.

We *must* and *will* have our accounts settled up to the time of the dissolution of the late firm of Meyers & Benford. We have treated our delinquent friends leniently, thus far, but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. If you cannot pay the whole of your bill, pay half of it. If you cannot pay half of it, pay as much as you can. If you can't pay at all, let us know, so that we mark you "complimentary."

THE TARIFF IN THE STATE SENATE.

Inconsistency of the "Opposition."

The leaders of the Opposition in such parts of this State as are particularly interested in the increase of duties on imports, are in the habit of making a great ado about a revision and reconstruction of the Tariff. Their object in making this outcry for a Tariff, is simply to hoodwink voters; nothing more, nothing less.—Their abandonment of the principle of the Tariff of '42, (so ably advocated by HENRY D. FOSTER,) their support of DAVID WILMOT, for Governor, a man whom they had denounced as a "British Free Trade Tory," and the reduction of the Tariff of '46 by their party in the Banks Congress, would alone suffice to fix upon them the charge of insincerity. But if further proofs are wanted, the action of the present Opposition Congress and the conduct of the Opposition members of the late State Senate, are sufficient to convince any reasonable man that they (the politicians of the Opposition) are not true friends of an increase of the Tariff.—Congress has been in session over four months, and yet the first effort to pass the Tariff bill was made but a few days ago. To have heard the Opposition prate about the Tariff, before the last Congressional elections came off, one would have supposed that that would be the very first subject of legislation by Congress, if they obtained control of that body. But no. The spoils were more precious in their eyes than the Tariff or Pennsylvania Coal and Iron.—They must first dispose of the "public plunder, and then," thought they, it will be time enough to attend to the wants of Pennsylvania. And now, the rumor is that the Massachusetts "Republicans" will oppose an increase of the Tariff. Such is the Congressional aspect of Opposition friendship for the interests of Pennsylvania. When we come nearer home, we find the Opposition members of our State Legislature, all professedly Tariff men, doing all in their power to retard the passage of a higher Tariff. Under the pretence of recommending such a Tariff, they strive to kill it, by making a low fling at President Buchanan, the consistent and life-long advocate of specific duties. By doing this they hope to drive off Democratic Congressmen from the support of the Tariff Bill, so as to enable them to raise another hue-and-cry against the Democracy. They want the Tariff question for future use. They want it for pabulum for the "Woolly Horse," during the coming Presidential contest. In the State Senate the resolutions on the Tariff, took the naked shape of hatred of the President. After having slept in Committee, during the whole session, they were called up shortly before the adjournment. These resolutions contain a clause charging the President with hypocrisy in his views on the Tariff, and this clause was all that the Opposition Senators cared anything about, as is proven by their voting down the substitute offered by MR. SCHELL, for which they had voted unanimously one year ago, and which is a strong recommendation of an increase of the Tariff. Every Opposition Senator voted for the resolutions offered by MR. SCHELL, when they were before the Senate in 1859.—Now every Opposition Senator votes against those resolutions, thus reversing their position one year ago and virtually *voting against an increase of the Tariff.* They can vote for Tariff resolutions *only when they contain a fling at the President.* Such is Opposition consistency on the Tariff question.

The following is Mr. Schell's substitute, for which all the Opposition Senators voted last year, but *against* which they all voted this year:

WHEREAS, The experience of the past and present most fully demonstrate that it is a wise and beneficient policy of the General Government which dictates the imposition of duties on such products of foreign nations as come in such direct contact with those of our own country, as to injure and prostrate the trade of our own soil, and among our own citizens.

The artizans and laborers in many departments of trade are compelled to abandon their accustomed pursuits—especially do our own coal and iron interests suffer; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other nations; but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which a portion of our own people are deeply interested.

Resolved, That the views of the President expressed in his late message in reference to the advantage of definite or specific duties over *ad valorem* duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds, and affording the most certain and uniform amount of revenue, meet our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Members of Congress, a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, informing them of their adoption.

Crow, chanticleer, crow loud and long!
The Right has triumphed over Wrong!



The spring crop of Black Republicanism has entirely failed. Our exchanges are lined with accounts of brilliant Democratic victories.—First on the list is the "land of steady habits,"

GLORIOUS CONNECTICUT,

in which, according to the last accounts, the Black Republican candidate for Governor has only about 500 majority, a Democratic gain of over 9,000 since 1856, when Fremont and Fillmore combined, had upwards of 10,000 majority over Buchanan. This is a moral victory for the Democrats and will enable them to carry the State in the fall. Next comes

GALLANT RHODE ISLAND!

In which WILLIAM SPRAGUE, the candidate of the Democrats, is elected Governor, by 1500 majority over Seth Padelford, "Republican." The Legislature of this State, is also largely against the "Republicans."—Rhode Island has given us a victory unparalelled in all the annals of political triumphs.—For seven years she has steadily and largely voted with our opponents. In 1856, her vote stood for Buchanan 6,680; for Fremont, 11,467, giving Fremont a majority of nearly 5000; whilst last year the "Republican" majority, was 5392! Thus, it will be seen that the erewhile solid phalanx of New England "Republicanism," is broken. Rhode Island and Connecticut will never again cast their ten electoral votes for a sectional candidate.—For this auspicious result, we have to thank the conservative men of these states, who magnanimously buried former party affinities, and like the glorious Old Line Whigs of 1856, enlisted under the banners of the Democracy. All honor to them for their noble conduct!

Of the town and city elections that have recently taken place, nine out of ten, have resulted in favor of the Democracy. We append accounts of some of them.

IN CINCINNATI, the Democrats have made a clean sweep, electing their whole city ticket, by from 600 to 700 majority. The "Republican" majorities in 1858 and 1859, in this city, were 2000. Democratic gain, 2600!

IN MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, the Democratic Mayor is elected by 1000 majority.

IN ELMIRA, N. Y., the entire Democratic ticket is elected.

IN BROOKLYN, the Democrats have succeeded by a vote of two to one.

IN ROME, CATSKILL and SCHENECTADY, formerly "Republican" towns, the Democrats have carried their tickets, with the exception of the Mayor in the last named.

IN KENOSHA, Wisconsin, and Freeport, Illinois, the Democrats are successful.

IN PORTLAND, (hitherto largely "Republican") Warren, Searsmont, Appleton (hitherto "Republican") Gorham (last year "Republican") and Buxton (last year "Republican") towns in Maine, the Democrats have elected their nominees.

IN CAMDEN, N. J., (formerly largely Opposition) the Democrats have elected the Mayor.

IN CARLISLE, which last year gave a considerable "Republican" majority, the Democracy are victorious.

IN CONNELLSVILLE, the Democrats have elected their ticket by an average vote of 75 to 35.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—We publish in this issue the speech of Senator Douglas, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry invasion. Will not the Opposition newspapers in this region copy it from our columns? It is but a short time since they were very fond of publishing Judge Douglas' speeches.—We hope they have not grown tired of him already. His speech on the Harper's Ferry business, we know, would be relished by their readers. If you conclude to publish it, Messieurs "Republicans," please print in capitals that part of it which says that "the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, logical and inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party." What say you, "Bedford Inquirer?"

—ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE.—It becomes our mournful task to announce the death of MR. JOSIAH D. SHUCK, which took place at his residence, in this place, on Monday morning last. Mr. Shuck was a valuable citizen and was much beloved and respected. His loss will long be felt by our community. May he rest in peace!

—The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday of last week, having done nothing to benefit any body, but we fear a great deal that will work injury to the people. Corruption evidently ruled the legislative roast, and "Republicanism" was as cheap at Harrisburg as Fillmore editors in '56. (No allusions to Bucher Swoope.)

—The Helperites still deny that Esq. Oldham was peddling for them on Court week.—We are informed that there were two persons, both "Republicans,"—for both defended "Republicanism"—in town, last Court week, selling Helper. One of them we are informed, hails from Bloody Run, and one of them was taken for Esq. Oldham, by our informant, who is a gentleman in every respect, and whose word is as good as his bond any day. If Esq. Oldham will come to our office when he visits Bedford, we promise that we will introduce him to our informant. As to our receiving a letter from said Oldham, desiring us to withdraw our charges against him, that is an unqualified falsehood, no such letter having ever reached us.

—The Abolition organ endeavors to figure up gains for its party in this county. In our table of week before last, we gave the *official* vote, which made the Democratic majority 78 more than it was, on an average, last fall.—Our Abolition friends shun the official tables, and give their own estimates. As an instance of their incorrectness, they say that the Opposition candidate for Judge was elected in Napier township by 4 votes; whilst the official returns show that the Democratic candidate was elected by 6 votes. This is a base slander on the Democrats of Old Napier and will but incite them to renewed energy during the coming contest.

—Heavy rains have fallen in this neighborhood, during the last week, swelling the waters far beyond their usual bounds. Fences and gardens are submerged and houses in the West end of town are partially inundated.

—The *N. Y. Tribune* is "down on" John Covode. Greely thinks that Covode is running his "investigations" into the ground. Is Horace afraid that the tables will be turned?

—Hon. W. P. Schell has returned from Harrisburg. The session which has just closed was the last of his term as Senator. Mr. Schell proved himself an able, faithful and efficient representative, and the people of this Senatorial District will be fortunate, indeed, if they can secure the services of a man of his stamp during the next three years.

—The bill for the sale of the Poor House, published in our paper some time ago, has passed both houses of the Legislature, having, however, been amended so as to require the Commissioners to sell, to be appointed by the Court, the sale to be public and subject to the approval of the Court, the clauses of limitation as to the distance of the location of the new Poor House, from the Borough and the Turnpike, having been stricken out. The bond of the Commissioners is also to be subject to the approval of the Court, or a judge thereof.

—Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, Governor of Illinois, died a few weeks since, after a protracted illness. Lieut. Gov. Wood is now the occupant of the executive chair.

—John Boor and J. P. Hysung were elected Inspectors in Londonderry township, at the late election. Joseph Burns was named as one of them in the list published some time ago, which was a mistake.

MEETING OF THE BUCHANAN CLUB.

Pursuant to previous notice, the members of the Buchanan Club, assembled at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, 7th inst.—The Club was ably addressed by HON. W. P. SCHELL and O. E. SHANNON, Esq. The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the Club adjourned to meet at the call of the President. After the adjournment three cheers were proposed and given for the gallant little State of Rhode Island, which has just wheeled into the Democratic column.

Resolved, by the Buchanan Club, and the Democracy of Bedford borough now assembled, that we hail with lively satisfaction the nomination of HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland county, as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. His record on the Tariff question, as well as every other question affecting the interests of Pennsylvania and the Union, merits our entire approval and should receive the hearty endorsement of every right-minded and patriotic citizen. We pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to promote his election, and beg leave to assure our Democratic brethren elsewhere that Old Bedford will do her whole duty by "Harry of the West."

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention at Reading, and especially do we commend the platform of principles adopted by that body, believing them to be eminently sound, conservative and just.

Resolved, that the result of the recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island, demonstrates most emphatically that the sectional and fanatical dogmas of the so-called "Republican" party, are becoming decidedly unpopular and that the prospects of the Democracy are growing brighter day by day.

Resolved, that we have undiminished confidence in the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, and that the persistent effort of vindicitive partisans and disappointed office-seekers, to blacken the character of our venerable Chief Magistrate, for the purpose of making political capital against the Democratic party, is too transparent a humbug to mislead any reflecting mind, and we look upon it as a shallow trick of the shallowest of demagogues.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Triumph of the Democracy—Election of Mr. Sprague as Governor.

After one of the most exciting contests ever known in Rhode Island, Col. Wm. Sprague, the candidate of the Democracy and the Union men, has been elected Governor by a majority of 1,500. This splendid victory shows an astonishing revolution in sentiment when we consider that the Republicans carried the State last year by 5,392 majority. Following immediately after the great Democratic gains in Connecticut, nothing could be more cheering to the Democracy of the Union.—Connecticut shook the solid phalanx of Republican States in New England, but Rhode Island has broken it. Glorious Rhode Island! She is nothing more than a small stripling, but she has gone to battle with the Republican Giant and slain it.

Thus, on the very threshold of the Presidential contest, have the Republicans sustained a serious repulse in two States heretofore counted as certain for the Republican candidate for President. The majority in Connecticut, dwindled down from thousands to a few hundred, carries alarm instead of encouragement into the Republican camp. And now Rhode Island has deserted them—has defeated the Republican candidate for Governor, and utterly routed the irrepressibles. The Republican party may as well close business and make an assignment, when it is defeated in New England.—*Patriot and Union.*

[From the Hartford Times.]

THE RESULT.

In the contest no quarter was asked or given. It was a square stand up fight, and the steady charges of the National Democracy caused the ranks of the sectionalists and abolitionists to waver, and in many places to give way. Their comparative strength is weakened, till their superior numbers, only sustained at all by money, false representation, unfair means at the boards and especially by forcing laborers to vote against their own convictions, are no longer large enough to give them confidence. They are reduced to just about an even thing. In 1856 the vote in this State

For Fremont was	42,715
" Buchanan	34,995
Fremont over Buchanan	7,720
Fillmore's vote was	2,615
Opposition over Democratic	10,335

Now the entire opposition majority over the Democrats cannot be over 500, the gain being 9,000 on the part of the Democrats in less than four years—and this on the largest and fullest vote the present year, ever given in Connecticut. Well may we say, "Forward the Ninth!" The black citadel of the opposition must soon fall. The point has already been gained by the democracy, that a full vote is no longer a guaranty of victory to the opposition.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The ne plus ultra Remedies for Scrofula, Scurvy, &c.—When all else have failed these famous pills will effect a speedy and thorough cure—the blood is the seat of Scurvy, Scrofula and their kindred disorders. By their direct action on the circulation Holloway's pills purify the blood of those humors which infect or vitiate it.—Thousands have been cured by them after they had tried all other means without success. On the stomach, the liver and the lungs, their effect is marvellous.—Let each one judge for himself by procuring a box and following the directions to the letter, and we will guaranty a speedy and effectual cure. All who have the slightest taint of scurvy should use these medicines—don't hesitate—purchase a box.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, March 20th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Samuel W. Clark, of Westmoreland county, Pa., to Miss Adaline R., second daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Hopewell township, Bedford co.

On Thursday, March 29th, by the same, Mr. Ezekiel Cook, Jr., of West Providence tp., to Miss Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Young, of Hopewell township.

At the Methodist Parsonage, in Bedford, March 21st, by Rev. S. Barnes, Mr. John S. Brown to Miss Emily Drenning, both of Cumberland Valley.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., John Franklin, son of Richard and Rebecca Sill, aged 2 years, 1 month and 6 days. The death of this child was very distressing to its parents, it having been run over by a horse by which it was so badly injured as to cause its death in a few days.

On the 23d ult., THOMAS R. GETTYS, Sr., aged 72 years, 5 months and 16 days.

For more than a year he had been sinking under a malady which too surely wastes to the grave. But life terminated suddenly, just as the springtide of nature was breathing hopes of revived existence, through warmer suns and balmier air. The vigorous tone of the silver cord which bound him to life, beguiled as to the decay of the frail mechanism it enwrapped. His elastic spirit and active intellect looked out unextinguishable amid the ruins of the tenement. No word of murmur, not even a sigh or groan of weariness escaped him. God had given him peace and patience. He rested with a calm and intelligent, though humble faith, upon God's promise of forgiveness through the blood of a Redeemer.—In that blood he had washed by faith, and felt that God was reconciled. He often spoke of the freeness of God's forgiveness. He believed in that word of God, "I, even I, am he that blotteth out as a thick cloud thy transgression, and will not remember thy sin." A few days before his death he remarked quietly to a friend, "How wonderful is the grace of God to sinners." For several years he had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church of Bedford. It was during the great revival of religion, in 1853, that he formally united with God's people, but his mind had been gradually preparing for that step many months before. If a late, he was a sincere and consistent disciple. He seemed rapidly sanctified through affliction. The simple faith of childhood was blended with the cheerful fortitude of no common Christian manhood.—A brave, enduring heart, that never faints in trial, is rarer on the lonely sick bed, than in the battle field. It was pleasant to him. No querulous gloom brooded around his pillow. His intelligent, bright expression, and cheerful tone of voice suggested, ever, that we too might hope not to faint in the day of adversity. He is gone. The silvered head is bowed in the earth. The conflict of life is over, and the peace of eternity is begun. If his last days *on earth* were his best, what must those of heaven be? J. L.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE. A few days since, Mr. James H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

WORMS! WORMS! ☞Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburg. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.—None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK To persons emigrating to the extreme south and western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by the disease and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy Dr. Hostetter has presented his celebrated 'Bitters' whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The "Bitters," prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes, from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them and judge for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.—The interest of Ferguson has been sold out to Simon L. Shafer, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Manspeaker & Shafer. Those indebted to Ferguson & Manspeaker, will please close their accounts by cash or note. [april 13,'60.]

RAILROAD NOTICE. The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the ninth instalment on each share of stock, subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of April instant. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, living in Harrison tp., on the estate of Melcher Fisher, late of said township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

April 13, 1860. DAVID MILLER, Administrator.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEYANDT. Letters of administration upon the Estate of Joseph Weyandt, late of Union tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

April 13, 1860. ELIAS DELL, Administrator.

Political Announcements.

[All notices under this head must be pre-paid.]

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. HENRY SCHELL, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

March 30th, 1860.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of VALENTINE STECKMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:

Please announce CAPT. JOHN ALSTADT, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. MANY DEMOCRATS.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM A. POWELL, of Harrison Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the first Monday in May, A. D., 1860, being the 7th day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of the Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of the same act.

HENRY HECKERMAN,
Co. Sup't. of Bedford Co.

April 13, 1860.

NOTICE! The following named persons have filed their petitions, for Tavern License in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County; and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the 30th day of April next:

John Haler	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.
Jonathan Horton	" "	"
Isaac Mengel, jr.	" "	"
A. G. Allen	" Township,	"
Jacob Snyder	Cumberland Valley	"
Val. B. Wertz	Harrison	"
Martin Fichtner	"	"
Fred Hildebrand	Juniata	"
Joseph Foller	"	"
James Burns	Londonderry	"
Jonathan Fichtner	"	"
Catherine Tricker	Liberty	"
John A. Rohm	"	"
Andrew Adams	Monroe	"
George Wemmer	"	"
George Stuckey	Napier.	"
D. A. T. Black	East Providence	"
George Megraw	" "	"
John A. Gump	West "	"
George Colvin	Schellsburg Borough	"
John M. Robison	" "	"
Peter Amich	St. Clair	"
Bernard Oneal	Southampton	"
Thos. C. Reighart	Union	"
Wm. M. Pearson	Middle Woodberry	"
Henry Fluke	" "	"
James L. Prince	South "	"
Wm. F. Smith,	Rainsburg Borough	"
A. J. Pennell,	" "	"
John Todd,	Bedford Township	"
Sarah Filler & Son	Bedford Borough	"
James S. Beckwith,	Broad Top,	"
James Barefoot,	St. Clair	"

S. H. TATE,
March 30, 1860. Clerk.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, Drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th day, 1860.

George Elder, Foreman, William Adams, Esq., Thomas Blackburn, George Bortz, David Boyer, Daniel Bear, D. A. T. Black, Samuel Beckley, Isaac Clark, George Diehl, Isaac Grove, Daniel Horn, Simon Hamaker, David Ickes, John L. Lessig, William Morgart, Adam F. Miller, Andrew Middleton, Samuel Oster, Joseph Reininger, Jackson Ripley, Samuel Statler, George F. Steel, G. D. Trout.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS, Drawn for April Term, 5th Monday, 30th, day 1860.

Thomas Allison, John Alsip, Jacob Aucker, David S. Ake, Frederick H. Beegle, Henry Beegle, Solomon Beegle, George Bortz, James Burns, Jr., Josiah Baughman, Jacob Bossier, Christian Carn, Charles Colfelt, Michael Carpenter, Philip Clark, Thomas Donahoe, Isaac Earnest, Henry Felton, Jacob Fisher, Henry Fluke, Daniel Fletcher, Archibald Finley, Jacob D. Fetter, John Gephart, Jr., William A. Grove, Henry Gates, David Hitchew, John B. Hardman, Richard Langdon, Samuel W. Miller, Philip Morgart, Adam Otto, Amos Robinett, John Statler, Abraham Steel, John E. Satterfield, Wilson Weeks, Samuel Wenk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford co., and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at the Court House in Bedford:

1. The account of Henry J. Bruner, Esq., adm'r. of the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
2. The account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., guardian of Obadiah, Delilah, David, Alfred, Hannah, Mary S. and Harriet Over, Minor children of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd.
3. The account of S. L. Russell, Esq., adm'r. "de bonis non" of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.
4. The account of Samuel L. Russell. Esq., Executor of the last will &c., of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford Township, deceased.
5. The account of John P. Hoover, and William Hoover, Executors of the last will &c., of Philip H. Hoover. late of Napier tp., dec'd.
6. The account of John Mower, Esq., guardian of Annie E. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of Bedford borough dec'd.
7. The account of Philip R. Ritchey, adm'r. of the Estate of Elizabeth Mixell, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.
8. The account of Levi Hardinger, Executor of the last will, &c., of Catherine Hardinger, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.
9. The account of Thomas Blackburn and Alexander McGregor, Esq., executors of the last will &c., of Benjamin Bowen late of St. Clair township, deceased.
10. The account of Rachel Keagy, administratrix of John Keagy, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.
11. The account of David Hitchew, adm'r. of the Estate of Jacob Hitchew, late of Napier township, deceased.
12. The account of Jacob Burket, adm'r. of the Estate of Samuel Burket, late of Union township, deceased.
13. The account of Henry G. Geyer, adm'r. of the Estate of Conrad Geyer, late of Juniata township, dec'd.
14. The account of Wm. Ott and Simon Harcleroad, Executors of the last will &c., of John Harcleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.
15. The account of Benjamin H. Walker, administrator of the Estate of Eliel Allen, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Jno. Mower, one of the adm'rs. de bonis non of Charles McDowell, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd.

The account of Jno. Mower Guardian of Emma V. Garver, late Emma V. Miller, one of the daughters of Thomas B. Miller, late of the Bor. of Bedford, dec

Register's Office, Bedford, April 6th, 1860. S. H. TATE, Register.

CARPETS and Carpet Chain, for sale cheap, at Shoemakers', [april 6th, 1860.]

GROCERIES, a large assortment of all kinds of Groceries for sale cheap at Shoemaker' Store.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 450 acres, more or less, about seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon; adjoining lands of James Rollins, Robert Hudson and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Mock.

—ALSO—

One tract or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Trostle, terre tenant.

—ALSO—

All Deft's right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing fifty acres, more or less, about eight acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; adjoining lands of Philip Knisely, David Brollier and others, situate in Hopewell tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Stiffler.

—ALSO—

One tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, about seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Anthony Stiffler, David Border and others, situate in Napier tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dollard.

—ALSO—

All Deft's interest in and to a certain piece, or parcel of land, situate in St. Clair tp., Bedford county, on the waters of Bobbs' creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land, surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Boquet, and conveyed by William and George Haldemand to George Mock, with all the right, titles and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of Geo. Mock.

—ALSO—

One plantation, or tract of land, situate in East Providence township, in said county, adjoining land of William Whetstone, Gerge W. Householder, Cadwalader Evans, and others, containing 600 acres, more or less, and including all that tract called the Weaverling Tract, except that part of the same heretofore sold to Cadwalader Evans, with about 250 acres cleared and under fence, with a large stone tavern house, frame tenant-house, store-house large frame stable and saw-mill and other buildings thereon erected, the whole known as the Juniata Crossing property, and taken in execution as the property of George Megraw.

—ALSO—

One tract of land, containing 93 acres more or less about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and two log stables thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Keeffe, Jacob Semler and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Kimberly.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, April 6th, 1860. WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

ALL kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, at Shoemaker's Store No 1. Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March 1815, and the supplement, thereto, passed the 13th day of March 1817, and 25th of March 1831, and the 9th day of March 1847. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands—situated in Bedford County, are paid before the day of Sale—the whole, or such part of each tract, as will will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER, Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warrantees or owners.	Dolls.	Cts.
	Broad Top Township.		
150	James Entriken	10	28
8	do		98
75	William Gray	1	23
389	Francis Mowing	93	18
484 & 136p	Samuel Kerr	20	57
422 & 30p	Barnet Mowing	27	26
466	John Stone	24	25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24	15
440	John Razon	6	15
399	John Belt	12	12
63	Jacob Meyers	3	72
75	John Devereaux (Dunlap Tract)	10	10
403	John Boleman	19	45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1	54
427	Mary Montgomery	4	22
421	John Montgomery	4	73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23	39
287	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6	75
25	James Figard		61
60	William Figard	4	38
25	John King's Heirs		55
393 & 107p	James Patton & H. Easton		53
	Colerain Township.		
414	Michael Roof	1	24
410	Agnes Roof	1	20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1	20
340½	Jacob Wiland		50
111	Andrew Kihock		64
600	Samuel Williams	2	24
45	William Smith	1	46
427	Arthur Brown		64
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
106 117p	Wm. M. Hall		16
400	Dr. James Smith	2	94
	Harrison Township.		
163	Nicholas Knight		24
900	William Lyon	3	10
75	Andrew P. Miller	1	72
	Hopewell Township.		
200	John Corby	1	20
413	John Kerr	4	76
150	James Howard		88
404	Richard Moan		68
420	John Cheney		72
404	Joseph Moan		68
409½	Samuel Moan		68
424 & 35p	Alexander Moan		58
206½	John McIlney		48
196 & 50	Zachariah Moan		24
192	Timothy Moan		27
200 & 54p	Israel Moan		28
222	Elizabeth Piper		60
212 & 20p	John Boyd		34
214 & 65p	William Davis		32
216 & 60½p	Isabella Davis		58
220½	William Piper		62
238	John Hardin		66
221	Ignatius Hardin		62
434 & 125p	James Wilson		72
184 & 40p	David Piper		32
99	Richard Clark		28
425	George F. Albertl	1	20
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
402	Thomas Taylor	1	20
402 & 57p	Stephen Moan		68
440½	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1	24
239	James McIlney, Forge property	22	00
9	Puterbaugh's Heirs		14
400	Isaac Cavan		72
	Londonderry Township.		
453	Joseph Gardner	1	36
150	John Saddler	1	80
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	7	95
200	James Gordon	4	36
400	Thomas Jones	11	95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3	40
165	Edwprd Langly	7	20
200	Jacob Miller	6	00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6	00
200	Mary Piper	5	98
200	Amelia Piper	7	98
60	Abel Put	1	20
400	Edward Stone	7	48
400	John Tomm	10	73
374 & 84p	Hannah Alberti	5	40
448	Marian Alberti	5	00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5	15
403	William Montgomery		88
100	George B. Kay	3	16
3 Lots	William P. Schell	2	75
200	John Razor	2	56
200	Francis Means	2	56
150	Stephen Kerr	1	90
90	Manor Tract	1	58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2	58
40	Peter Bowser		54
5	George Thompson		12
	Monroe Township.		
25	Joseph McDaniel		56
	Napier.		
200	Abner Rodgers		60
	Providence East.		
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's		44
900	do do do		44
800	do do do		44
224½	do do do		28
113½	G. W. Barton		32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton		32
136 & 109p	David Smith		32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon		30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
210	George Deweese		90
17	J. Spark's Heirs or F. Gibs		16
61	L. A. Carpenter		22
	Providence West.		
100	Daniel Richey		18
40	David Roller		14
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
106	Peter Morgert		68
	St. Clair Township.		
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	1	20
477	James Ross	1	20
411	William Snively	1	20
	Southampton.		
200	James Riggs		60
435	Henry Whetstone	1	32
433½	William Buck	1	20
	Union Township.		
50	Christopher Snyder		43
100	Widow Croyle	2	50
439½	James Seawright	12	66
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	39
50	Cowples Brush		86
439	John Martin	10	32
60	——— Bowser	1	17
90	——— Boyer	1	68
200	——— Langam	1	68
150	William Langam	2	80
150	Bowser Brush	1	78
	Woodberry South.		
19	William Fluke		16
19	Fluke's Heirs		32
222	Elizabeth Piper		67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis		24
64 & 100p	John S. Hetrick		28
	Woodberry Middle		
100	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs.	5	50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10	20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	48
170	Margaret Croft	1	70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1	00
20	Frank Nicodemus		75
16	George Nicodemus		70
173	——— McIlnay	7	97
62	John McFadden	6	15
50	John Nicodemus	1	87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1	77
46	Benner's Heirs	1	87
40	———Stonerook	2	50
403	Wm. Montgomery	5	00
150	Robert Montgomery	1	03
13	Jacob Furrey		64
20	Renhart Replogle	1	05
13	John Teeter		64
12	Samuel Teeter		60
50	Robert Montgomery	1	20

March 30th, '60.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the diffeent Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL,** President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and A. J. SNIVELY & JOHN TAYLOR, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 5th Monday of April, (being the 30th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1860.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

$2.50. $2.50.

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL,
PAINT AND OIL,
VARNISH.
VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,
AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked, but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH
BUYERS
ALWAYS
FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hardware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

LAST NOTICE! The Books and accounts of the Estate of Dr. G. W. Statler, dec'd, have been in the hands of A. H. Hull. Esq., for collection since November last, and but little paid. Those indebted to the Estate will save costs by calling on Mr. Hull immediately, and settling, as all must be settled by the middle of June. Mr. Hull has been ordered to proceed by law to the collection of said accounts.

April 13, 1860. A. J. STATLER, Administrator.

WHITE LEAD and Linseed Oil, for sale at Shoemakers' Store, Anderson's Row, No 1.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, F. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & CO., *No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county.

May 20, 1859.

MARK THESE FACTS!
THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungeunt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certain be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞**CAUTION!**—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

**Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts. and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

WATCHES GIVEN AWAY!

A GIFT valued from two dollars to one hundred dollars given with every Book sold at retail prices.

AT LEAST ONE WATCH IS GUARANTEED TO EVERY TWELVE BOOKS!

These inducements are offered by the

STOCK EXCHANGE COMPANY,

116 Washington street, Boston,

The most extensive and the most liberal Gift concern in existence. Send for a catalogue. Those who have patronized other gift Houses are particularly requested to acquaint themselves with our terms. Our inducements are unrivalled, and put all others in the shade.

The following are some of the gifts to purchasers of books:

English Lever Gold Watches, hunting cases.
Patent Lever " " " "
Ladies' Lever " open face.
Detatched Lever Silver Watches, hunting cases.
Lepine Silver Watches, open face.
Gold Lockets, various sizes.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains various styles.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs, all patterns.
Gents' Bosom Pins new and rich styles.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings.
Gold Watch Keys and Belt Pins.
A great variety of Ladies' Jewelry, Pins and Ear drops, comprising all the styles now worn, such as Cameo, Mosaic, Gold Stone, Lava, Florentine, &c., &c., &c., Gold Bracelets, all styles.

The List of Books comprises a great assortment of standard works in every department of literature, interesting to the young and old. Do not fail to send for a catalogue. Catalogues mailed free to any address. Apply to

SUFFOLK EXCHANGE COMPANY,
116 Washington street, Boston.
C. W. ELDBRIDGE, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary, on the Estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of Napier tp. dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. ALLISON,
April 6, 1860. Executor.

CHEAP Coats, Pants and Vests, just received and for sale cheap at Shoemakers' Cheap Store.

CALL at Shoemakers,' if you are in search of bargains, for you will be sure to get them there; they have a full Room of all kinds of goods at No 1, Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

GOOD NEWS!
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candies, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

March 30, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale upon the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY of APRIL, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: 270 Acres, 91 perches, more or less, of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "Frederick Smith Farm." About 200 acres are cleared and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation, part thereof good meadow. There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property. The improvements consist, in part, of a good two and a half Story Log House, and Tenant House, a new Barn, 110 feet in length, by 50 in width, constructed in the latest style, with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that fertile Valley known as "Friend's Cove," within 6 miles of Bedford, and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Rail Road." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools, and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

TERMS—Will be made known on day of sale. Title indisputable. Attendance given by

HENRY F. SMITH, &
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
Executors of Frederick Smith, dec'd.

N. B. Persons wishing to exnmine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon, or address by letter, Henry F. Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa; Geo. W. Householder, Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

March 2d, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Jacob Keggy late of Middle Woodberry township, (Bedford county) died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One Tract of Land containing about three hundred and twenty acres, situate in said township, adjoining Lands of John Zook, on the North, Abraham Keagy on the South, David Stonebrook and others, on the East, and Christian Hoffman on the West.

Leaving a Widow, Fanny, and issue six children, to wit: Michael, the petitioner, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with William Elder, Peter and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian, David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David, who resides in Blair county, Pa.

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 16th, 1860. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
NEW SPRING GOODS!
NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED AT
JUST ARRIVED AT
JUST ARRIVED AT

J. REED & Co's STORE,
J. REED & Co's STORE,
J. REED & Co's STORE.

CALL AND SEE THEM!
CALL AND SEE THEM!
CALL AND SEE THEM!

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Bedford, to report a distribution, of the money in the hands of the Hon. Joseph B. Noble, sequestrator of the Pattonsville and Woodbury Turnpike Road Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 17th, day of April, inst., at 10 o'clock, of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 30 '60 Auditor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF A VALUABLE FARM

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County the undersigned will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 26th. day of April, inst. on the premises, all that Valuable Farm late the residence of Abraham Lingenfelter, dec'd., situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Blackburns Heirs, Fred Miller, Mahlon Blackburn and Lloyd Lundy, containing 232 acres and allowance, patented land, more or less, about 125 acres cleared and under cultivation—about 20 acres meadow, and a good Apple Orchard thereon; improvements, two Log Houses, and a double log barn, an abundance of good water.—This property is in a pleasant neighbourhood, convenient to churches, schools and market.

TERMS:—$1000,00 in hand at the confirmation of sale; one half of the remainder in one year thereafter, and the other half in two years—to be secured by Judgement bonds, or bonds and mortgage—If the purchaser so desires, a part of the purchase money will be left in the place during the lifetime of the Widow.—

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

DAVID LINGENFELTER,
March 30th, '60. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary upon the Estate of Hannah Miller, late of Londonderry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in Juniata township, all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER F. LEHMAN,
March 16, 1860. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Colerain tp., on the estate of Adam Barnhart, late of Bedford tp., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JACOB BARNHART,
March 9th, 1860. Administrator.

FAMILY BIBLES

and all varieties of the Holy Scriptures, of the best quality, and at low prices, are always on hand at Bedford Bible Depository, Store of Sam'l Shuck & Co. [March 23d, 1860.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, STATIONARY $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1858, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New YorkPost Box 4586.

Jan. 20, 1860.

ASHTOLA MILLS.
W. J. BAER & CO.,

HAVE constantly on hand at ASHTOLA, Paint township, Somerset co., Pa., all kinds of Ash, Cherry, Maple, Poplar and Spruce or Hemlock lumber, which they will sell at low prices, also, Fork, Shovel, Broom, and Hoe handles, Chair stuff of every description, together with Ballusters of any and every pattern, and also staves and heads for nail kegs, finished ready for putting together.

Bill stuff of any length and size such as Girders, Joists, Scantling &c., &c., promptly served to order

Grain and Country produce bought at current market prices, or taken in exchange for lumber or merchandize.

W. J. BAER & CO.,
Ashtola, near Johnstown, Pa.

Feb. 10 1860.–3m.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A farm containing 225 acres, in Harman's Bottom 2½ miles from Buena Vista on one side, and 2½ miles from the turnpike on the other. The soil is Ridge gravel and in a good state of cultivation, about one half cleared and balance well timbered. There is a never-failing stream of water on the premises; also several constant springs. The property is well calculated for a division into two farms. There is a long draught for meadow. The improvements are a Double Log House, a large new Bank Barn and a very large orchard of choice fruit. Buyers and dealers from Somerset and the adjacent Scountry formish a demand at all times on the premises for produce.—It adjoins Lewis N, Fyan's Mill property.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A Brick House (two story) and two lots of ground in Bedford.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the Borough of Bedford.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

TO MERCHANTS.

WE are now receiving by each arrival from Europe, fresh additions to our stock of

FANCY GOODS,	SUSPENDERS,
VIOLINS,	PERFUMERY,
PORTE MONNAIES,	FANS
HAIR BRUSHES,	ACCORDEONS.

We have always a full line of
HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS
CRAVATS, &c. &c.

Merchants will find our stock as large and complete as that of any house in the Northern Cities, and having connections in all the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF EUROPE, We are able and determined to sell as low as any house in this Country.

FRED. FILKEY & SONS,
230 BALTIMORE ST. BALTO.

March 16, 1860.–2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Allen R Wentling late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WENTLING.
March 16th, 1860. Executor.

DRUGS AND BOOKS!
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glasswa



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery. Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAIN STOPPED ANOTHER TIME TO
unload Goods at
Ferguson & Manspeaker's.

Just received another time and for sale cheaper than ever, a superior lot of Winter goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up.
De Laines, 10 cts and up.
Shawls, of all kinds, $1,00 and up.
Cassinetts, 37½ cts. and up.
Broad cloths, $1.50 and up.
Doe Skin Cassimeres, 75 cts. and up.
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up.
HOSIERY, including Gloves, Stockings, &c., of all kinds.
GROCERIES including
Coffee, 12½ and up.
Sugar, 8 and up.
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up.
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart.
Best mould candles, 18 cts and a little of every thing else in the Grocery line.

Men's Department, including undershirts and Drawers, 50 cts. and up, also Caps, Hats, Comforts, Gum Over-shoes, Sandals and Buffalo Over-shoes,—Men's Double Soled Boots, for winter, at $1.75 and up.

In the Shoe Department, are included Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's, all sorts, sizes, &c.

Prices, as usual.

ALSO, Sleigh and Buggy whips, and Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds, from Gravely down.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

IF YOU WANT TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BY GETTING MORE THAN ITS WORTH, GO TO THE CHEAP STORE OF

Oster & Carn.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND

Winter Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, PURCHASED NOT ONLY TO SELL, BUT TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE BUYER.

THEY INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK AND PRICES, WHEN THEY WILL CONVINCE ALL

THAT

THEY ARE REALLY SELLING CHEAP.

TERMS as heretofore: prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Bedford, Oct. 14, 1859.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 1858

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859–1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.



On and after Monday, *November 14th*, THE PASSENGER TRAIN, BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL, will leave, and arrive as follows:

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7. 40 A. M.

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10 20 A. M.

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with MAIL TRAIN EAST AT 1. 10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The train from HUNTINGDON, at 7 40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on PENN'A R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 18,'59. Su'pt.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Spring session of this institution will open on Friday, the 17 day of February 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.
FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY!

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.—Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale, by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday, the 20th day of April, 1860, the following real estate, late the property of John Roudebush, deceased, viz: A tract of land containing about thirty one acres, with about an acre and a half cleared and under fence, with a good spring of water upon it, situate in Union Township in said county, adjoining the mansion place of said decedent and lands of Thomas Lingenfelter.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale—one third on the first day of October, 1860, and the remaining third on the first day of April 1861, the purchaser to give a judgment bond for the two payments. Immediate possession of the property will be given.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,
Adm'r of J. Roudebush, dec'd.

March, 23d, 1860.–4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Jacob Beard, late of Union tp., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS BEARD,
March 9th, 1860. Administrator.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.
Feb. 24,'60.

Bedford Hotel.
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting of French Merino Valencias, Thibet Cloths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a general assortment of all kinds of goods.

Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11 1859

GROCERY AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, but and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hill-side Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

TO MILLOWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

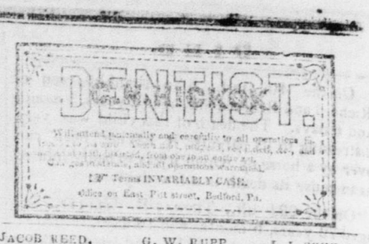
J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN INS. &—
TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
[aug. 15,'56.] JOHN P. REED, Agent.

DENTIST.



☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		

Commonwealth Insurance Company.
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON, GEO. M. LAUMAN, WM. DOCK,
JAMES FOX, GEO. BERGNER, BENJ. PARKE,
WM. H. KEPNER, A. B. WARFORD, W. F. MUERY,
F. K. BOAS, J. H. BERRYHILL, W. F. PACKER,
ELI SLIFER.

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.–1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.
Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHTLY,
RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. STROUL.
HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH,
WADS HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINSE

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $202,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.–1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.–1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Juliana Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. M. BERKEBILE,
St. Clairsville,
BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.